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tion. My thanks are due Mrs. Britton for her kind assistance which made it possible to make comparisons with type material. (See also Mrs. Britton's statements in Bull., Torr. Club., 1894, p. 156.)

NOTE. The writer discovers that among undetermined Colorado mosses collected by him in 1896, *O. Hallii* is abundantly represented. All of that material was, like that from Wyoming, collected on *rocks*. This adds to the doubt that *O. Hallii* was originally collected "on trees."

## CURRENT LITERATURE.

*Musci Norvegiæ Borealis.* Pars prima. J. Hagen.

This appears in the Tromsö Museums Aarsefter Trondhjem, 1899, in German, the descriptions in Latin; 112 pages. It is not merely a list, being replete with critical notes which show the experienced master in Bryology, ingenuous, painstaking, plain spoken, exact. The descriptions uniformly go into the greatest detail. Quality is here secured with unstinted labor. Most of the descriptions and discussions are of direct value and interest to American students. The following species and varieties are described:

*Gyroweisia tenuis compacta* Hag., *Cynodontium polycarpum lævifolium* Hag., *Cynodontium polycarpum scabrius* Hag., *Oncophorus Wahlenbergii elongatus* Hag . *Dicranum angustum fertile* Hag., *Seligeria tristichoides* Kindb., *Distichium Hagenii* Ryan, *Barbula convoluta filiformis* Hag., *Schistidium apocarpum irregulare* Hag.. *Schistidium angustum* Hag., *Orthotrichum cupulatum luridum* Hag., *Orthotrichum microblephare* Schimp., *Orthotrichum Blyttii* Schimp., *Orthotrichum Groenlandicum* Berggr.. *Orthotrichum mitigatum* Hag., *Encalypta mutica* Hag., *Webera cruda alpina* Hag.

Finally it is to be noted that the discussions under Orthotrichum and Webera are especially valuable.

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*Musci Norvegiæ Borealis.* Fasciculus sécundus. J. Hagen. (=Pars secunda.), pp. 113-240.

This was issued in 1901 and came into the hands of the writer of this note Feb. 24th, 1902. Considering the large number of new species described it seems very desirable to determine and record the exact date of its issue.

This paper is occupied almost exclusively with the genus Bryum proper, of which the author enumerates 108 species and varieties, 26 of them new to Bryology. When we consider that in the first part of this series the author enumerates 16 species and varieties of Webera, we have nearly 150 species of Bryum in the wider sense, all belonging to northern Norway, a comparatively small area of the Scandinavian peninsula. Truly this shows a wonderful wealth of Brya!

Dr. Hagen proposes some changes in the treatment of the genus Bryum and his discussion of this matter deserves treatment in a separate note; here only the salient points of excellence in the author's treatment are mentioned, With the great majority of species are found critical notes discussing their value and affinities. The author's generous communication to his fellow workers of his method of treating and examining spores, of observing leaves and areolation, and his estimate of the relative merits of older and newer diagnostic characters are refreshing to note. Not less charming is his treatment of the errors of fellow workers which he brings out in a frank way yet devoid of acrimony and above all without giving offense or humiliation. In differences of opinion he is evidently forbearing and allows the other man full right of private judgment.

Following is the list of new species described, including several for the first time adequately described:

*Bryum mutilum* Hag. n. sp., *B. lacustre phæodon* Hag. n. var., *B. inclinatum rimosum* Hag. n. var., *B. trichopoudium* Hag. n. sp., *B. Lorentzii* Schimp., *B. proprium* Hag. n. sp., *B. lapidum* Hag. n. sp., *B. stenodon* Hag. n. sp., *B furvum* Hag. n. sp., *B. acutiforme* Limpr. n. sp., *B. gilvum* Hag. n. sp , *B, amblystegium* Ryan, n. sp., *B. saxatile* Hag. n. sp. *B. nigricans* Kaur. n. sp., *B. limosum* Hag. n. sp., *B. misandrum* Hag..n. sp., *B. aristatum* Hag. n. sp., *B. pallescens cylindricum,* Hag. n. var., *B. subrotundnm clavatum* Hag. n. var., *B. pumilum* Ryan n. sp., *B. subrutilum* Limpr. n. sp., *B. ventricosum arcticum* Hag. n. var., *B. crispulum* Hampe. mss., *B. tomentosum* Limpr.. *B. oxystegium* Hag. n. sp., *B. Fridtzii* Hag. n. sp., *B. dolomitricum* Kaur. mss. n. sp., *B. sinuosum* Ryan n. sp., *B. boreum* Hag. n. sp.. *B. arctogaeum* Hag. n. sp.

Without doubt a considerable number of these species will be found to occur also in the northern parts of our own North American continent.

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*The Bryophyta of the Faroes.* By C. Jensen.

This is a treatise in English of 78 pages of printed matter in a report from the "Botany of the Faroes," Pt. I. Copenhagen, 1901, pp. 120–197. It is accompanied by a map of the Islands made on the scale of four miles to the inch, and by five plates. The islands lie in lat. 62° N., and are about equidistant from Norway, Ireland and Scotland. Their mossflora is of corresponding interest to American students.

The list of 338 species enumerated on pages 122–181, including 95 species of Hepaticæ, takes account not only of the author's own collection made on these islands in 1896, but of all the materials accumulated from various expeditions during the 19th century and earlier, in the Museum of the Botanical Gardens at Copenhagen. Of the eight works cited in the Bibliography (1. J. Landt's. 1800; 2. W. C. Trevelyan's, 1835; 3. J. W. Harnemann's, 1837; 4. E. Rostrup's, 1870; 5. N. C. Kindberg's, 1887; 6. F. Borgensen and C. Ostenfeld-Hansen's, 1896; 7. H. G. Simmons's, 1897; 8. C. Jensen's, 1897.), four give lists of mosses namely Nos. 4, 6, 7, & 8. Corrections in determinations and changes of nomenclature in these lists are given on pp. 181–184.

Pages 185–196 take up the phyto-geographical studies based upon the bryophyta of the islands, in which the author makes exhaustive and interesting comparisons with all the outlying mossfloras.

The plates illustrate *Radula complanata* Jack., *Philonotis Ryani* Philib., *Pohlia Færoensis* Jensen, n. sp., and of *Dicranum Andersonii* (Wich.) Schimp. from both the original specimen from Lapland and from the Faroese specimen. This last is a contribution from Prof. Harold Lindberg.

JOHN M. HOLZINGER.